SILKS.

SATIN FOULARDS; new advance styles and patterns; \$1 quality; 24 mches wide; an ideal fabric for reception and home dresses. 25 sample pieces in beautiful patterns - all colors in the assortment 59c.

Taffeta, the most popular plain silk this season; 59c. grade; 20 inches wide; pure silk; black and all colors. For one 39c.

75c. Black Satin Duchesse, guaranteed pure silk; especially adapted for dress wear. 39c.

FURS.

\$1.50 Coney Scarfs, double new style ends with large mink tails-for.. Coney, Mink, Otter and Chinchilla Handsome Neck Scarfs, cut in the new effect; extra wide and long; 6 handsome \$1.98

\$5.98 Marten Scarfs, in the correct shape, with cluster tail ends to match; very hand-some and swell-for. \$3.98

DOMESTICS.

6c. Outing-another lot same as last week. We have enough to last all day. Pretty fast color patterns— 21/2c. 7c. Canton - Flannel, heavy leece; twilled back;

extra strong. Special 41/2C. 10c. Canton Flannel; extra heavy twilled; warm fleece face; adapted for hard 71/2c. wash and wear. For ... 71/2c. 121/2c. Flannelette, in beautiful foulard patterns, light and dark grounds-for. 7 2c.

7c. Cotton, full yard wide, unbleached, extra fine and very heavy—full pieces 4 1/2 c. NEW CORSET DEPT

The Corset Dept. and fitting rooms are now located on our new spacious second floor. We have prepared two special items to convince you that good corsets can be had for little prices:

First Item.

75c. Fine Sateen Corsets, in pretty Dresden patterns, well boned and properly cut; also White Net Corsets for house wear; worth 50c.; in all 25c. Second Item.

59c. Straight-front, Bias-gored Paris-shape Corsets, in pink, blue, white, drab and black, lace I trimmed and beautifully made; all sizes. For 39c.

KID GLOVES.

Ladies' \$1.00 and \$1.25 Mocha and French Dressed Kid Gloves. manufacturer's seconds. We have 700 pairs, all colors and black; all sizes in the lot. 1 pr. 55c.

Violet Ammonia for... Double Distilled Witch Hazel for.... Box of Soap, 3 cakes for

Oz. best Extract, bottles free—for..... Handkerchiefs. Ladies' White Hemstitched

Handkerchiefs, very sheer and fine; better than the kind you pay 5 cents for; three 2c.

Shirt Waists.

Flannelette Shirt Waists, cut in the latest fashion; 69c. everywhere; all sizes—for 39c.

2 prs. 25c. Stockings, 39c. Ladies' and Children's best Hermsdorf Fast Black Stockings & -lisle thread, wool and cotton; all styles, all 39c.

Mercerized Colored Skirts Black and Colored Ruffled Mercerized Underskirts, cut ex- & tra wide flare bottom. A great bargain for..... 49c.

Lace Curtains

-for parlor, bed room and dining room; of plain and fancy § Swiss, also net and Nottingham \$ unique and different from any & style shown elsewhere \$1.25

10-4 Blankets.

Large, fleecy, warm Cotton Blankets—75c. grade—in white 🎖 or gray, with pretty fast-colored borders—pair.. 49c.

15c. Crash Toweling, 71/2c. 10 styles of Linen Toweling for § all kinds of use-checked, crash \$ and huck—both white and unbleached..... 71/2c.

Trimmings

-colored, beaded and silk gimps

11-4 size; strictly fast-colored borders—pair \$2.98

Velour.

29 inches wide, strictly all silk, \$ best made for coats and suits. For one day, special, \$2.98

Kerseys and Meltons -in black, blue, green, red and \$ garnet, 58 inches wide; \$2.50 \$ grade; for suits and automobiles. \$ Sponged free. For—\$1.98

Zephyr Wool —6c. lap, all colors, single and split—for one day...... 3 L2C

Shetland Floss Wool -white and all colors-the most popular knitting yarn 10c.

HISTORIC CARLISLE.

Memories That Cluster Around the Old Frontier Town. From the New York Tribune.

Little attention was attracted perhaps to the celebration last Wednesday of the one hundred and fiftleth anniversary of the founding of a once noted American frontier town. Yet modest as was the celebration itself, and distant as are most of the glories of the colonial and revolutionary outpost settlement which it recalled, few minor American centenaries have proved so rich in the varied and stirring historical associations they have evoked. The town about which these significant and suggessettlement made under charter from the Penns, then joint proprietors of the vince of Pennsylvania, in what has since become the beautiful and fertile Cumber-land Valley. Founded on October 23, 1751, Carlisle's straggling infancy carries it back to a period when the dauntless energy of the pioneer had yet to penetrate the wilder-ness which stretched between the Susquehanna and the Ohio. The furthest out-post of the Quaker colony, it served its earliest years as a center of defense against the assaults of hostile savages. Guarding one outlet toward Fort Pitt and the Ohio, it became the base of Washing-ton's operations in 1794 for the suppression of the so-called whisky insurrection in western Pennsylvania. A regular army post for years, its military experiences only ended with its occupation by General emily ended with its occupation by General Eweil's confederate army corps in the days preceding the battle of Gettysburg, and its bombardment on the night of the first fighting at Gettysburg by the light artil-

lery of Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee. What a drama of historical developmen the one hundred and fifty years of Car-lisle's history suggest! Benjamin Franklin was one of its first visitors of note, com-ing in 1753 to draw a treaty of friendship with the western Indians. Two years later Armstrong marched from Carlisle to win his signal victory at Kittanning over the still warlike savages. In 1776 Carlisle raises five companies for service in the continen tal forces, and with the volunteers sen later went the celebrated "Molly Pitcher," who, as every schoolboy knows, took her wouded husband's place behind one of the American guns at Monmouth. "Molly Pitcher's" real name was Molly Hays. She lies buried now in a Carlisle graveyard. Many Hessians captured at Trenton were sent to this frontier town for safe keeping, and Major Andre spent a short term of detention there after his first capture in the early days of the revolution. With President Washington in 1794 came Alex-President Washington in 1704 came Alexander Hamilton, and the two spent a week preparing the 4,000 troops they had assembled for the long and arduous march toward Pittsburg. Between the departure of Washington's forces in 1794 and the arrival of Lee's in 1863 are compressed the trials and struggles which have made us a nation and have gradually pushed our old frontier from the values west of the Sucnation and have gradually pushed our old frontier from the valleys west of the Sus-quehanna to the utmost verge of the Pa-

of our old historic towns, such celebrations as that at Carlisle go far to inspire them with fresh interest and fresh vitality. Cultivating, as these revivals of local memories do, that sense of locality and continuiries do, that sense of locality and continuity which is most lacking in new and hastily settled countries, they have a positive and far reaching usefulness. Recalling and cherishing a community's most stimulating associations, they excite that genuine and solid patriotism which is based on common solid patriotism which is based on common solid patriotism which is based on common historical attachments and on a sense of common obligation to the figures and traditions of the past.

WIFE DESERTION A FELONY.

First Minneapolis Husband to Suffer a Penalty Under a Minnesota Law. from the Minneapolis Tribune.

To George A. Kenney belongs the distinction of being the first man convicted in this county under the new law treating abandonment of or failure to support a wife as a felony. The court was lenient with him and gave him the lowest penaltyonly ninety days in the workhouse-instead of the limit of three years in the penitentlary. Mr. Kenney's bad eminence should be a warning to other men who are inclined to neglect, evade or shirk their duty to

The Minnesota law is a new departure in sociology. Heretofore such offenses have been treated as misdemeanors. The delin-quent husband could be fined—in which case the wife usually hustled around and case the wife usually hustled around and raised the money to pay, or compelled to give bonds for good behavior, or sent to jail in default of security. But now he is confronted by a hard labor proposition. If his failure to support his family arises from laziness, he finds that he has "jumped out of the frying pan into the fire," in being compelled to work for the state unbeing compelled to work for the state un-der more disagreeable conditions than free labor could possibly invoive. If he has means or property, he would naturally pre-fer to draw upon his resources rather than

incur a penal sentence.

It is not to be presumed that the average and will sin more than once in this direction if the law is vigorously enforced against him. If he can show that he has done the best he can, and that his failure to support his family arises from inability to find employment, that is, of course, a good defense. This law gives the wife a better chance than she had before. She can insist that her husband profile. better chance than she had before. She can insist that her husband perform his whole duty as the family provider and if he wilfully refuses or neglects to do so, she can have him "sent up," and so get rid of him. Its enactment is an important step in the direction of the practical accomplishment of women's rights.

Ask That Marital Bonds Be Broken. On the ground of alleged desertion, Jennie Clark this afternoon petitioned the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia

Humdrum as must seem the modern life leging cruel treatment.

THE LYNCHING HABIT

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON DISCUSSES CRIMES AGAINST SUSPECTS.

awlessness Begets Lawlessness-Illegal Hangings and Burnings Demoralize Public Sentiment.

I rom a Copyrighted Article by Booker T. Washington in the Sunday School Times. The average citizen may not appreciate the fact that a lynching has taken place within the last twenty-five years within every one of our states except five, and this unfortunate disposition to disregard the law and inflict violent and summary punishment has grown to an extent that is difficult to check. In order that the whole country may get back upon sure and safe ground, it will require the wisest and bravest efforts of our Christian men and women. The habit of lynching was begun in some of our states a few years ago as a punishment for one crime, but so true is it that lawlessness breeds lawlessness that it has now grown until statistics show that more people have been lynched for other crimes, such as murder, stealing etc., than for the single crime of assault. It is proper that I state in the beginning that I have no kind of sympathy with any race or with any individual who is guilty of committing any kind of an assault, and the united effort of our best people in every community should be in the direction of getting rid of worthless and idle people from whose ranks most of the criminals come. But crime of some nature has been come. But crime of some nature has been committed since the foundation of the world, even in the most highly civilized communities, and the facts show that wherever the law is most fully observed in the punishment of crime, there crime is less likely to be committed. In my judgment there is but one way for us in this country to get rid of the habit of lynching, and that is for all to unite in a strong and earnest effort to see that the law is complied with

Spirit of Lawlessness.

During the exciting days following the shooting of the late President McKinley it was my privilege to mingle a good deal patterns; extra long and wide; & with the people in one of our western states, and almost every other man who referred to the crime expressed himself as being in favor of burning or the execution without trial of Czolgosz. As I listened to these expressions day after day, it con-vinced me, as never before, that a spirit of lawlessness had gotten a hold upon the whole country that few of us realize. I fear we have not yet realized that every open and flagrant defiance of law is anarchy. It is easy enough to decry the avowed anarchist who belongs to organizations that are anarchistic in their character, but it is not easy to put in the same class the people who set at defiance law by an illegal hanging or burning. Perhaps the most demoralizing and hurt-ful result of mob violence is the hardening effect which it has upon our youth. I think it is safe to say that on an average fifty persons witnessed the execution by lynching of every man or woman that has taken place in this country. According to this it is safe to say that within the last sixteen years 125,000 persons have been pres-—colored, beaded and silk gimps
—all colors, same as last week.

750 yards—the last lot this season—for, yard 2 / 2 C.

Blankets.

All-wool, California make; worth \$5 pair; slightly imperfect; without the size; strictly fast. individual ever wholly disappears. In some instances the executions by mobs have not only been witnessed by boys of tender age,

Law Deters Criminals.

It is also a notable fact, that in the com-

ing very seldom occur. The time would seem to have come when the subject of the majesty of the law should be taken up by the ministers in our pulpits throughout the country, and by our Sunday school teachers, in a way that has never been done before. If Christianity is to mean anything in shaping the lives of our people, it must not only deal with matters pertaining to the future world, but must most effectually deal with matters growing out of the relation of man to man in this world. In too many communities ! school teacher have been silent on the sub-

I am not, in this article, pleading for the man who has been guilty of crime, but I am pleading most for those who are so unof degrading themselves and disregarding the law, disrespecting the authority of governors, judges and sheriffs. It is impossible for a youth to be so influenced that he can be made to feel that he can break cases without being permanently harmed.

Anti-Lynch Sentiment. A great many citizens who have thought seriously upon the subject feel that perhaps the shooting of our late President was an outgrowth of the spirit of lawlessness which has been so prevalent in our country of late years. If this is true, how great a price have we paid for our error. I am glad to note that, since the President's death, a new spirit seems to have taken possession of the people, and that very few It is also a praiseworthy fact that the dally and religious press, especially in the south, is speaking out fearlessly and strongly against lynching. It is also equally encouraging to note the brave words, nd, what is more than brave words, equally brave acts, on the part of many of our southern governors. Now, if the words and acts of these officers can be re-enforced in the pulpit and in the Sunday school, I feel that the time is not far And since the greater proportions of these I think it my duty to say that the negro minister and teacher has an equal and special responsibility. The negro leader should see to it that his people are constantly reminded about the importance of worthy classes should be made to deport themselves in such a manner that they will not bring disgrace upon the race. For a number of years I have advocated industrial education largely with the idea that, in proportion as our people learn to love labor for its own sake, they would not yield to the temptation to grow up in idleress. The members of my race who are charged, in most cases, with committing crimes, are not those who have received careful mental, religious and industrial education, but those who have been permit-ted, as a rule, to grow up in idleness and gnorance. Every effort put forth on the part of the white ministers, daily press, and state officials, to reduce crime should my own race.

which has been brought home to it in such to wake it up to the tremendous responsibilbringing about a different and higher spirit in favor of respect of law and order.

Secretary of Embassy at St. Peters-The President has appointed John W. Rid-United States embassy at St. Petersburg. Mr. Riddle was formerly secretary of the United States legation at Constantinople, and is an accomplished diplomatist and lin-

Recommends Acceptance of Bids. W. A. McFarland, superintendent of the water department, has forwarded to the District Commissioners the proposals received for furnishing design, building and erecting a complete water-end for the big pumping engine at the U street station, and has recommended that the bid of the Allis-Chaimers Company, to do the work for \$18,500, be accepted.

Excavations Begnn. preme Court of the District of Columbia to grant her a divorce from William J. Clark.

Mary James this afternoon filed suit to evaluations will be commenced. The contract this afternoon filed suit to see from Charles James, alatment.

Soon as this work is completed building operations will be commenced. The contract of the cont

CHARLESTON NAVAL STATION. Report of the Board Charged With

Preparing Plans

Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, charged with the preparation of plans for the new naval station at Charleston, S. C., gives in detail all the improvements deemed necessary at Charleston for the installation of the haval station. It proposes that Cooper river be dredged to a depth of thirty-two feet below mean low water, and that the dredged material be deposited so as to raise the grade six feet above high water to guard against the danger of flooding during cyclones. In lieu of piers extending during cyclones. In figure of piers extending into the river, the board recommends that a basin be dredged to a depth of thirty-two feet below mean low water, to contain two piers, in order to afford any needed water front where vessels may lie without obstructing the channel. A site for two dry docks has been selected in the low land in prolongation of the re-entrant basin, and a short pier will be provided between the two short pier will be provided between the two to facilitate the docking and undocking of to facilitate the docking and undocking of vessels. It is the plan to protect the water front of the working part of the station with a great sea wall, having a depth of water in front of thirty-two feet. There was some objection to the board's selection of site for the hospital on the ground that, while it was on high ground far removed from the working part of the station, an absence of trees made the site undesirable. The board therefore suggests the acquisition of a tract of land in the immediate vicinity of the station which will satisfy all desired conditions.

A torpedo boat depot will be located in

A torpedo boat depot will be located in the low lands of the Lawton tract. The board recommends two slips for vessels in reserve, and has indicated a line of standard gauge track to the buildings and water front of the station. South of the dry docks and basin an area has been selected to serve as a recreation ground for sullisted. to serve as a recreation ground for enlisted men. These are the main features of the board's report, which submits sugges-tions in detail for the numerous buildings.

Meeting of Claim Association.

The Government Claim Association of the District, Maryland and Virginia, an organization of colored people who were employed in the quartermaster and commissary departments of the Union army at Alexandria, Manassas, Arlington, Glesboro' Point and other places in Virginia and in and around Washington during the civil war, met last night for the first time since last March, at 408 South Capitol street, to take steps to again bring before Congress the question of refunding to them certain money which they claim was unlawfully withheld from their pay. The sum deducted, it is alleged, was \$5 per month, and was made under an order of the Secretary of War, dated May 27, 1862.

Upon calling to order James W. Poe, who presided in the absence of the president, Rev. W. H. Matthews, officially notified the body of the death of President McKinley. Wm. L. Ashton offered resolutions of condolence, which, after remarks by Mr. Ashton, Vice President Queen, Gant, Wallace, Briscoe, Johnson and Payne, were adopted, and it was ordered that copies be sent Mrs. Mc-

Kinley and to President Roosevelt.

It was agreed that a committee be named to wait on President Roosevelt and request him to call the attention of Congress to certain special legislation, asked for in be-half of the association. John Wallace, Daniel Gant, Malinda Winters, Wm. L. Ashton, Wm. J. Queen, Wm. Briscoe, S. B. Thompson, C. H. Strother and James Young were named, and it was agreed to complete the committee at the next meet-

A VICTIM OF BURNS.

Mrs. Katharine Schlosser to Be Buried in Holy Rood Cemetery.

The funeral of Mrs. Katharine Schlosser, who received fur burns last Thursday, from which she died Sunday night, will take place from her late home, No. 1723 8th street northwest, tomorrow at 10 guaranteed non-crushable and waterproof; \$4.50 quality—the \$\frac{1}{2}\$ discussed a locable fact, that in the comparison of clock. Mrs. Schlosser was preparing breakfast and her dress ignited. Her brother, Mr. R. L. Varnell, who was upo'clock. Mrs. Schlosser was preparing breakfast and her dress ignited. Her heard her cries, and hastened to her assistance. Mrs. Schlosser ran into the yard before her brother could extinguish the

flames. Dr. Oden rendered medical aid. Coroner Nevitt investigated the case yesterday afternoon and gave the necessary death certificate. The Rev. Father Bevins of the Church of the Immaculate Conception will conduct the funeral services tomorrow, and the interment will be at Holy

Rood cemetery. Sale of Antique Valuables.

There is now on exhibition at the sale rooms of Messrs. C. G. Sloan & Co., a superb collection of colonial and European antiques, consisting of rare pieces of mahogany, rosewood and black oak furniture, old china, silver, bric-a-brac, plates, curios, etc., which are to be sold at auction. Conspicuous in the collection are pieces comprising, it is said, a part of a wedding present made by Henry Clay to a member of his family. That present was carried overland from New York to Wheeling, W. Va., by wagon, loaded at that point on a boat and then floated down the Ohio river to the old Kentucky home. There are also pieces of solid silver-old family heirlooms, which were, it is said, buried by their owners at the time of the march of Sherman to the sea to prevent their falling into the hands of the Union troops. There are besides rare old English prints, a Corare besides rare old English prints, a Cor-dova leather screen, pieces of old Minton china, several old gilt cabinets of Louis XV style, old spinning wheels, Sheffield plates, and ancient firearms. Arrange-ments have been made to dispose of one hundred lots at a sitting, commencing at

Arguments Concluded. Arguments were concluded this morning n connection with the proceedings for injunction recently instituted by the Cheroterior from taking any further action on the application of the Cherokee Oil and Gas Company and others, for leases of Chero-kee mineral lands in Indian territory. Justice Hagner took the case under considera-

Soldier Fined Five Dollars.

A young man, who gave his name as Mathew Kemp, and who wore the uniform of Uncle Sam's defenders, appeared in the Police Court today and admitted he had been disorderly on the street.

"I had been drinking," he admitted. "It does seem strange that you men wearing the blue will get drunk and disgrace your uniform. I You should have more consideration for your country," the court remarked.
"I think I was drigged last night," said
Kemp. "I'm serving my third enlistment
and this is the first time I've been ar-

He was fined \$5. Jumps From Moving Car.

Mrs. Eliza Hyde, forty-five years old, living at Congress Heights, jumped from a moving street car, it is alleged, near 11th and N streets southeast about 11 o'clock this morning and was cut and bruised about the face and head. She was re-moved to Providence Hospital in the fifth precinct patrol wagon.

Alleged Violations of Food Law. Twenty warrants were issued from the Police Court this afternoon for alleged vioations of the food law. Thirteen of the warrants were for the alleged sale of milk containing less than 3% per cent of fats, and seven for the sale of vinegar not up to the standard. Grocers and dairymen are named as defendants. Last week there were nineteen milk cases disposed of in court and seventeen the week before.

Theft of Bicycle Alleged. James N. Ellis, colored, who is employed at the home of Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, reported to

stolen from near his employer's house to-day. The wheel belongs to Mrs. Brewer, but has been used by the colored servant for a time.

the police this afternoon that a bicycle was

The report of the naval board, headed by PERSONAL TRAITS OF THE MEM-

seau and Others of the Council

BERS OF THE MINISTRY.

On September 22 the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet, which on June 22, 1899, was called porary expediency" to clear away the Dreyfus clouds, had been in office for two years and three months, and thus has remained in power for a longer period than any other ministry of the third republic. The ministry that comes second after the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry in respect to longevity was that of Thiers, which was constituted on February 19, 1871, and lasted two years, two months and twenty-nine

The Waldeck-Rousseau ministry is the ministry of the world's fair of 1900, and of the recent visits of the Emperor and Empress of Russia. Its members have already attained considerable individual eclat, and as they were such prominent figures during the imperial ceremonies at Dunkirk, Compiegne and Rheims, brief outlines of their leading personal traits may be of interest.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, president of the council of ministers, has aged visibly during his stormy term of office. He is tall and was once robust, and, except when in evening dress, invariably wears a short, loose-cut black sack coat and white waistloose-cut black sack coat and white waistcoat. Like President Loubet, M. WaldeckRousseau is a good listener and an incisive
questioner. His manner is somewhat cold
and stiff. Besides great tact, he has the
valuable gift of being able to prevent his
visitor from becoming verbose, familiar or
from wandering from the essential points
of the subject that was the object of the
visit. M. Waldeck-Rousseau seldom accords more than ten minutes to those who
come to see him; he then rises and, with
a slight bow, indicates that it is time to go come to see him; he then rises and, with a slight bow, indicates that it is time to go away. The prime minister is, nevertheless, an admirable talker, and when conversing with ambassadors, princes or great personages always finds just the right word to say, and adapts himself most gracefully to the esprit and frame of mind of his visitor. Those who know M. Waldeck-Rousseau well—and of these there are very few—declare that he is the most fascinating man in Paris. Last spring, after a brilliant and witty conversation with Prince Radolin, the German ambassador remarked.

"What a pity it is, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, that my sovereign has not the pleasure of that my sovereign has not the pleasure of

He Never Smiles.

When sitting on the ministers' bench in he chamber of deputies during an interpellation M. Waldeck-Rousseau seems to wear a mask. He never smiles nor moves his head. With arms folded he gazes steadfastly at the orator with a penetrating stare that frequently causes embarrassment. When the prime minister as-cends the tribune to reply he speaks in a low, serious tone of voice, weighing each word with deliberation, and saying only what is necessary. Not a syllable is wast-ed, and he succeeds in winning over the majority without seeking for rhetorical effect or resorting to the trick of rounding out his periods. Nevertheless, M. Waldeck-Rousseau's parliamentary speeches make excellent reading, but when heard in the chamber they are somewhat monotonous. The prime minister has a great horror of empty phraseology, and has a special dislike for official tours and inaugurations. The prefects and functionaries are fully aware of this, and when one of them at a railway station becomes too loquacious M. Waldeck-Rousseau cuts him short by some brusque question. M. Waldeck-Rousseau is very fond of yachting. He is somewhat of a gourmet, is an excellent judge of claret, he is fond of bric-a-brac, and is one of the best read men in France. He seldom misses an important article in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" or the "Nouvelle Re-Mondes" or the "Nouvelle Revie," and when traveling from Havre re-cently the two books that he had in hand during the journey were "La Cite An-tique," by Fustel de Coulanges, and the tique," by Fustel de Coulanges, and the "Curlosites Esthetiques," by Beaudelaire. M. Waldeck-Rousseau has a beautiful and M. Waldeck-Rousseau has a beautiful and probably unique collection of translucent enamels, which it is believed he will leave after his death to the Louvre. Until within a few months M. Waldeck-Rousseau used to read a great deal in bed, but, owing to trouble with his eyes, he has been obliged to give this up. Nowadays he has a secre-tary read to him while in bed, and, after

smoking a few cigarettes, the prime minister falls to sleep.

Importance of Delcasse. Next in importance to M. Waldeck-Rousseau is M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, who has brought to bear upon the many intricate questions that have presented themselves during his long tenure of office a spirit of practical common sense, fair play and sound intuition not surpassed by any of his predecessors at the Quai d'Orsay. M. Delcasse is almost as small in stature as was Thiers. He is modest and engaging in manner and has peculiarly pen-etrating and fascinating eyes, which shine like coals behind his glasses. Like President Loubet and M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the minister of foreign affairs, has an intense antipathy to empty talk and phraseology. He is a very hard worker, and manages to master the details of his business and get to the real gist of matters in a remarkably short time. He is a very early riser. M. Delcasse is very fond of America and of Americans. He has an excellent cook, and his diplomatic luncheons and dinners at the Quai d'Orsay are among the best in Paris, and his wines are particularly well chosen. M. Delcasse, who began his career as a journalist, is a bright and versatile talker, and, without being particularly brilliant, always has something to say which is to the point and original.

M. Leygues, minister of fine arts and

public instruction—departments which com-prise the Grand Opera, the Theater Francals, the Odeon and the national museum of the Louvre and the Luxembourg-is a fashionably dressed, smartly groomed man of polished but somewhat exuberant man-ners. He is an indefatigable talker, and his speeches form the antitnesis of those of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, for they are full of rhetorical effect and invariably terminate with nicely turned phrases. M. Leygues does not buy many objects of art, but he has had dozens of busts made of himself by prominent sculptors, besides quite a num-ber of portraits in oil and pastel. M. Leygues is the most decorative personality in the cabinet. He dresses with great care, and his silk socks and silk cravats, which are bright in color, are always in harmony with each other. He is proud of his small feet and is always well shod.

The Minister of War.

General Andre, the war minister, who succeeded the Marquis de Gallifet, is a tall man of simple military bearing. He is an earnest republican and has become the object of violent and cruel attacks of the reactionary Catholics and nationalists who upheld the Merclers, Bolsdeffres, Paty du Clams and the etat major of the bygone Dreyfus hounding days. General Andre has some very bitter enemies in the higher grades of the officers, but, on the other hand, he has won the confidence and es-teem of the rank and file of the army. General Andre is not a good public speaker. He is a man of action rather than of words. He is an able, hard-working, honest soldier and is no partisan of fuss and feathers. and is no partisan of fuss and feathers.

M. de Lanessan, minister of marine, although a republican in politics, has retained the manners and appearance of the old regime. He is very particular about his clothes, and his linen, embroidered with a baronial corenet, is of the finest Holland. His trousers hang with the smartness worthy of those of the best-dressed young men in New York. M. de Lanessan is a firm believer in submarine torpedo boats, and the review of the French fieer at Dunkirk was planned by him with a view of bringing this feature of French naval warfare into prominence. M. de Lanessan, like all the members of M. Waldeck-Rousseau's cabinet, is a hard-working man and is recabinet, is a hard-working man and is re-garded as one of the ablest administrators who have presided over the destines of the French navy.

M. Monis, the minister of justice, is a round-faced, good-natured little man, who talks with great volubility and familiarity. He is an indefatigable smoker of Havana cigars. His dress is by no means smart, and his shirt fronts have a way of bulging out rather aggressively.

Millerand a Speaker.

Inter-Ocean Building,

"The Home of Credit."

More Accounts On Our Books

than any other three furniture houses in town.

Everybody sees the advantages of our Cash Price Credit System. No two price business here. All price tags in plain figures. Carpets? Finest stock in town. Quick deliveryl

Drapery department keeps seven salesmen busy.

Quartered Oak Toilet Tables	\$14.00
Double Swell-front Dresser	\$17.00
Bowed-front Brass-rail Bed	\$10.00
Large Swell-front Chiffonier	\$10.00
White Enamel Swell-front Dresser	00.01
Mahogany Finish Morris Chairs	\$7 50
Fine Oak Bed Room Suites	\$24.00
Tufted Velour Couches	\$18.00
Massive 8-ft. Extension Table	\$13.50
Large Canopy-top Sideboard	\$28.00
Mirror-top China Closet	\$21.00
Mirror-back Serving Table	SIE 00
Magnificent Oak Hall Rack	\$16.00
Open-front Oak Bookcases	\$6.50
Large Leather Turkish Rocker	\$42.00
Large Velour Couches	\$42.00
Fine Brocade Plush Couches	\$10.00
I nego z piece Operatoff I Coite	\$29.00
Large 5-piece Overstuffed Suite	\$85.00
Ladies' Oak Writing Desks	\$6.00
Large Imperial Rugs	\$4.50
Magnificent Oriental Rugs	\$24.00

Lansburgh Furniture Co., Inter-Ocean Building, 512 Ninth St.

great store of sound practical common sense, and is one of the most eloquent speakers in the French parliament. M. Millerand is an excellent conversationalist

which for the last ten years has been steadily gaining ground in France.

M. Caillaux, the minister of Jnance, is the youngest man who has ever been at the head of the French treasury. He is full of energy, but his timely warnings to the bud-get committee and to the chamber of deputies in regard to the improvident extrava-gance in national expenditure have been systematically disregarded, so that it would be unfair to hold M. Caillaux responsible for the present deficit of 50,000,000 francs in the budget estimates. M. Calilaux is a

highly intelligent, nervous man of distinguished manners and appearance.

M. Baudin, minister of public works, is a man of slight and delicate frame and of simple, retiring manners. He is the nephew of Pierre Baudin, the workmen's orator, who was shot and killed in the street; of Paris by the troops during the latter days of the reign of Napoleon III. M. Baudin, like his colleague, M. Millerand, is an advanced radical in politics. He is not what would be called a "society man," but he is well read and posted on all matters of pub-lic interest, and is regarded by M. Waldeck-Rousseau as a "very strong man."

MIND IS THE STANDARD.

An Unusual Southern View of the Dinner Incident.

From a Letter to the Editor of the Nashville Amer-lcan, October 27. In view of the many comments of the press regarding the entertainment of Booker T. Washington by President Roosevelt. I am prompted to ask space in your valuable paper for this article. I read with a sense of pride the varied forms in which the host and guest of the White House on the 18th instant are depicted by the press. Booker T. Washington was born among us, reared among rs, and his life's work

has been given to the promotion of that species of the human family which is pecultarly adapted to us. Being thus connected with us and our interests, whatever serves to advance his interests and to give him prominence in any sphere must of ne-cessity help us. We should be proud of him. The honor received by him at the hands of the chief executive of the nation is honor to us. But, instead, we are loud in denouncing the affair, and give vent to rude utterances regarding the men and their causes. Would it not have been an insult to the chief executive for an humble citizen to have refused the President's invi-tation? I believe it would. I believe the attitude of our press furnishes amusement for the more reasonable in the jurnalistic arena in other sections. If after doing all you can to advance the

negro's interest, when the fruits of your labor are esteemed by others, should it not be yours to utter words of commendation and praise? Can it be that our journalism seeks to draw distinction by expressing adverse views of the affair? or can it be that the men who are molding public opinion are not the better element of our people? I am inclined to believe the latter. I am in a quandary as to what should be the course of the negro. I have been of the opinion that those negroes who evinced a desire to become something higher than menists, and possessed the necessary qualifications, we were ready and willing to assist in every honorable way. But such comments as have been published in our leading journals make me believe that their former sayings were bags of wind which are forgotten when blown off. Have not our leading journals published whole speeches of Book-er T. Washington, and furnished columns of editorials in laudation of his remarks? ment of sober thought. Such occurrences, it is said, "predict social equality." Let it be an omen of what it may be, there is one thing we and our press must learn—"the mind is the standard of the man." Whereever a man has shown by his works and ac-tion that he thinks and that his thoughts are the product of a fertile brain, he must of necessity bring forth words of com-mendation and esteem from those with whom he comes in contact. Knowledge is the ambition of intelligent men. Knowledge is power. Then, one in possession of that rare gem will of necessity command the respect of those that are respectable. I believe that the material interest of our people would be better subserved if we would direct our forces to the general pursuits of life instead of trying to hold others back.

THE AMEER'S PHYSICIAN. Woman Doctor's Experience of Several Years in Cabul.

From the New York Tribune. The death of the "terrible Ameer" of Af hanistan recalls the experiences of Miss Lilias Hamilton, the doctor who passed several years in Cabul as his medical adviser. She was practicing in Calcutta, when the ameer became curious to see and talk with an English woman doctor, and sent to invite her to visit his capital. It seemed a somewhat hazardous experiment, but as it was likely to prove interesting, Miss Hamilton consented to go. She soon reached a friendly footing with her royal entertainer, who was graciously pleased to be extused by her English independence.

"An, said the monarch one day when he was taking her into one of his harems, "you treat me like a dog." By which the ameer merely meant that his medical attendant was not in the habit of cronching

A brand-new shipment of our famous \$1 guaranteed Carvers—genuine stag handle-splendid quality steel blades—a better value

DFFamily Meat Choppers (3 cutters), \$1. John B. Espey, Hardware, 1010 Pa. ave.

0000000000000

-We're making a suit to measure that represents the limit of style and quality in artistic tailoring. No trouble about fit. That's guaranteed. Imported Cheviots and Thibets.

Cranston & Son, Tallors. 910 F Street.) to 27-3m-28

S. B. Sexton & Son's Latrobes, Furnaces and Ranges

Are Recognized as STANDARD. BE NOT DECEIVED. BUY NO OTHER. For Sale by the Trade Generally.

many wives or slaves he had he replied:
"How many? God knows."

Her presence in the capital of such a ountry was viewed with suspicion and jealousy by many eyes. The sultana openity said, "You are a butcher, not a doctor." And all because of her skill with the knife and the bonesaw. She thought it wise never to see a patient in harems. If any of the women wished to consult her they came out. Neither did she ever eat food prepared in the harems. In this she fol-lowed the example set by the ameer, who always insisted when Dr. Hamilton had prepared broth or other invalid food during his occasional illnesses, that she should taste them first herself in his presence. At

all other times the court taster fulfilled Although the kindest of hosts, after his fashion, the ameer was an exacting patient. On one occasion, after attending him for a number of hours, the doctor went to her room to rest. She was awakened almost immediately by a page, with a request to go to the ameer immediately. Hurrying to him the was asked if he might ying to him, she was asked if he might

rying to him, she was asked if he might have a peppermint.

Miss Hamilton, after her return to England, gave an interesting account of her experiences with the ameer, who talked freely with her upon all manner of subjects. She spoke of him as having an inquiring mind, with a power of corrosive criticism which it was not wise to combat too openly. There was little love lost between him and the white races, of whatever nationality they might be. "Here I am," he said on one occasion—they always talked in Persian—"shut up in these mountains and surrounded by foes. I am just like a poor goat shut up in a cave with like a poor goat shut up in a cave with several mouths to it. If I go out on one side a wolf is ready to devour me. If I go out on another,

a man with a knife is ready to cut my The ameer was, when he chose, most agreeable, refined and courteous. He was a master of the art of flattery, and wasted much of it upon Miss Hamilton.

The indifference to human life and suf-

The indifference to human life and suffering, innate in ruler and subjects alike, sometimes made Miss Hamilton's stay at the court rather painful. She had some very bad moments, indeed, and not seldom ventured to argue with the terrible ameer and even to intervene on behalf of unfortunate wrongdoers. But he was nearly always ready to argue the point.

Miss Hamilton was not allowed to have any English books or papers, but lived luxuriously in a large house of her own. She had an English nurse with her—"hakims"—to compound native herb remedied, and a guard of soldiers to keep her numerous patients in order, as she had a large, though unprofitable, practice.

From the London Chronicle.

It is high time that an enlightened country like Germany recognized dueling to be the stupid and degrading institution that it is, and we are pleased to see that a congress has met at Leipzig for the education of public opinion in the matter. As we experienced in our own case, a social custom of the kind cannot be put an end to by law, but only by the force of public opinion.

From the Chicago Post.

The new general manager of the Los Angeles Express knew what he was doing when he imported ten lusty-lunged Chicago newsboys to sell his papers. No matter how good a newspaper may be, the chief point is to get people to buy and to read it.